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Failure to comply with this rule within 90 days from the time of notice by the health officer will subject the offender to fine as provided by the ordinance of the borough.

No privy vault or cesspool shall be built or maintained along the line of the public sewer without the consent of the board of health, and all public garages and livery stable washstands shall connect with the public sewer.

Buildings and Premises—Cellars and Water-closets—Sanitary Regulation. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 16, 1915.)

SEC. 15. Slops must be conveyed in closed vessels and not be kept on the premises until they become foul.

SEC. 16. It shall be the duty of the occupant of every house within the limits of this borough in the month of May, in each and every year, to cleanse the cellars thereof of all dirt, vegetable and other impure matter calculated to endanger health.

SEC. 17. Water-closets constructed in dwelling houses and public buildings must be so arranged with traps and vent pipes as to prevent the introduction of foul air and gases into said dwellings or public buildings; and water-closets in yards must be provided with vent flues.

Communicable Diseases—Notification of Cases—Placarding—Quarantine—Disinfection—School Attendance—Burial. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 16, 1915.)

SEC. 18. The following diseases are hereby declared to be communicable and dangerous to the public health, viz: Actinomycosis, anthrax, bubonic plague, cerebrospinal meningitis (spotted fever), chicken pox, cholera (Asiatic or epidemic), diphtheria (diphtheritic croup, diphtheritic sore throat), epidemic dysentery, erysipelas, German measles, glanders (farcy), hydrophobia (rabies), leprosy, malarial fever, measles, mumps, pneumonia (true), puerperal fever, relapsing fever, scarlet fever (scarletina, scarlet rash), small pox (variola, varioloid), tetanus, trachoma, trichiniasis, tuberculosis (specify form), typhoid fever, typhus fever, whooping cough, and yellow fever, and shall be understood to be included in the following regulations unless certain of them only are specified.

SEC. 19. Every physician who shall know that any person, requiring his or her services professionally, is suffering from any of the above-named diseases, shall forthwith make report in writing to the board of health upon blanks to be furnished for that purpose by the board.

In case of smallpox, in addition to the card report, the secretary of the board of health shall be immediately notified, and he shall immediately notify the State department of health. Houses from which cases of variola or varioloid are reported shall be placarded as smallpox. Houses from which cases of membranous croup or diphtheritic croup are reported shall be placarded as diphtheria.

SEC. 20. The report personally signed by the physician shall be dated, and shall state the occupation, country of nativity, age, sex, color, street address of the patient, the disease from which the patient is suffering, the date of onset, the name and occupation of the householder, the number of school children living in the house and the school attended.

SEC. 21. Whenever any householder knows that any person within his family or household has a communicable disease, dangerous to the public health, he shall immediately report the same to the board of health, giving the street and number, or location of the house.

SEC. 22. Upon receipt by the board of health of a report of the existence of any of the following diseases, one or more placards bearing the name of the disease shall be placed in a conspicuous place or places upon the premises within which the dis-

case appears, viz: Mumps, chicken pox, cholera, diphtheria, German measles, measles, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis (spotted fever), scarlet fever, smallpox, typhoid fever, and whooping cough.

In case of hotels and lodging houses, boarding or tenement houses, a placard shall be placed upon or near all entrances to the apartment in which sick person is located.

The following diseases require absolute quarantine: Bubonic plague, cholera, leprosy, smallpox, and yellow fever, and quarantine shall be continued until raised by an authorized agent of the board of health.

Absolute quarantine includes: First, absolute prohibition of entrance to or exit from a building or conveyance except by officers or attendants authorized by the health authorities and the placing of guards, if necessary, to enforce this prohibition; second, the posting of a warning placard stating the name of the disease in a conspicuous place or places on the outside of the building or conveyance; third, the prohibition of the passing out of any object or material from the quarantined house or conveyance; fourth, provision for conveying the necessities of life, under certain restrictions, to those quarantined.

The following diseases require modified quarantine: Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and relapsing fever.

Modified quarantine includes: First, prohibition of entrance and exit, as in absolute quarantine, except against certain members of the family authorized by the health authorities to pass in and out under certain definite restrictions; second, the placing of a placard as before; third, the isolation of patient and attendant; fourth, prohibition of the carrying out of any substance unless the same shall have been thoroughly disinfected.

The wage earner only is allowed, under modified quarantine to continue work provided he at no time comes in contact with the patient, and that he has an outer room set apart where he can change his outer clothing and disinfect exposed surfaces. In permitting householders and wage earners to continue work when cases of diphtheria, scarlet fever, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis (spotted fever), measles, and German measles appear on the premises it shall be understood that such person shall not be employed in an establishment maintaining the production, sale, or manufacture of fabrics, candy, food products, or cigars. If so employed, he shall have the privilege of leaving the premises after taking an antiseptic bath and having his clothing disinfected and shall thereafter remain away from the premises up to the time of the recovery of the last patient, and the disinfectant of the household. Failure to observe the rules of modified quarantine will result in absolute quarantine over the whole household.

The period of quarantine in cases of diphtheria shall be 21 days, except when antitoxin is used when it shall be 14 days from onset; of scarlet fever, 30 days from onset, but no case shall under any circumstances be released until the physician has certified in writing that desquamation has entirely ceased; of smallpox, 30 days from onset, to which shall be added in each case such additional time as may be necessary in the opinion of the attending physician for the complete recovery of the patient.

SEC. 23. Members of any household in which chicken pox, mumps, or whooping cough exists, shall abstain from attending places of public amusement, worship, or education, and, as far as possible, from visiting private homes.

SEC. 24. The head of a family occupying any house, apartment, or premises, or the proprietor of any hotel, boarding, lodging, or tenement house upon or near which placard or placards are placed, shall not remove, deface, or cover up, or destroy such placard or placards, nor shall other persons unauthorized by the board, remove, deface, cover up or destroy such placard or placards, and if through accident, atmospheric conditions or other agencies said placard or placards are destroyed, removed, or defaced, the householder or proprietor shall at once notify the board of health of the fact.

SEC. 25. No person shall let or hire any house, or room in a house, in which a communicable disease, dangerous to the public health, has recently existed, until the room or house and premises therewith connected have been disinfected to the satisfaction of the board of health; and for the purposes of this section, the keeper of a hotel, inn, or other house for the reception of lodgers, shall be deemed to let or hire part of a house to any person admitted as a guest into such hotel, inn, or house.

SEC. 26. Premises on which are located any of the following diseases will not be placarded or quarantined unless there are unusual conditions which require it for the protection of the public health, viz: Erysipelas, hydrophobia, pneumonia, tuberculosis, puerperal fever, tetanus, or trachoma.

SEC. 27. Upon the removal to a hospital or other place, or upon the discharge by recovery or death of any persons or persons who have suffered from anthrax, bubonic plague, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis (spotted fever), cholera, diphtheria, measles mumps, scarlet fever, smallpox, typhus fever, leprosy, or tuberculosis, the premises where said diseases existed, together with the bedding, clothing, and other articles exposed to infection shall be disinfected by the board of health.

SEC. 28. No child or other person belonging to or residing with the family or any person residing in the same house in which any person may be located who is suffering from cholera, smallpox (variola or varioloid), scarlet fever, typhus fever, yellow fever, relapsing fever, diphtheria (diphtheretic croup, membranous croup), or leprosy shall be permitted to attend any public, private, parochial, Sunday, or other school in said municipality; and all principals, Sunday-school superintendents, or other persons in charge of such schools, are hereby required to exclude any and all such children and persons from said schools until the removal of the quarantine and the thorough disinfection of the premises, and all such children or other persons as aforesaid, before being permitted to attend or return to school shall furnish to said principal or other person in charge of said school a certificate signed by the health officer, setting forth that the time mentioned in this section has fully expired. The patient suffering with any of the above-named diseases shall be excluded from such schools for a period of 30 days following the removal of quarantine and disinfection of the premises.

SEC. 29. No child or other person who is suffering from epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis (spotted fever), whooping cough, measles, German measles, mumps, or chicken pox, shall be permitted to attend any public, private, parochial, Sunday, or other school; and all principals, Sunday-school superintendents or other persons in charge of such schools are hereby required to exclude any and all such children and persons from said schools prior to the receipt of a certificate of disinfection issued by the health officer following the receipt of the physician's certificate of recovery and request for disinfection.

Other persons living in households where the diseases mentioned in this section exist may be admitted to school at the end of 21 days from the date of onset of the disease, if well, and if they have not been exposed to the sick for that length of time, provided they present a certificate of disinfection issued by the health officer.

People actually affected with the following diseases shall be excluded from school during the existence of the disease and shall be readmitted upon the physician's certificate attesting to the recovery of the patient, viz: Tonsilitis, scabies (itch), pediculosis capitis (head lice), pediculosis corporis (body lice), tinea circinata (ring-worm), impetigo contagiosa, favus, acute contagious conjunctivitis (pink eye), trachoma, and erysipelas.

SEC. 30. The body of a person who has died of any of the diseases requiring absolute or modified quarantine shall not remain unburied for a longer period of time than 36 hours after death, unless special permission be granted by health authorities extending the time during which said body may remain unburied for a longer period of time than 36 hours for special and satisfactory cause shown. The head of the family and the person or persons having charge of the funeral of such body shall be responsible for any violation of the provisions of this section.

SEC. 31. All services held in connection with the funeral of the body of a person who has died of any of the diseases requiring absolute or modified quarantine must be private, and the attendance thereat shall include only the immediate adult relatives of the deceased and the necessary number of adult pallbearers, and any advertisement of such funeral shall state the cause of death. The head of the family and the person or persons having charge of said funeral services shall be responsible for any violation of the provisions of this section.

Milk and Cream—Production, Care, and Sale. (Reg. Bd. of H., Jan. 16, 1915.)

SEC. 32. No person or persons, firm or corporation, shall sell milk or cream in the borough of Carlisle without first, annually before the first day of June, making application to the board of health, which application shall set forth his, her or their name or names, together with the location of their route or place of business, and the name of the owner of and the location of the dairies from which they obtain said milk or cream, and such other information relating to the care of said dairy and the production and care of milk and cream as may be deemed necessary by said board of health, said application to constitute an agreement between the applicant and the board of health for faithful compliance with all the rules and regulations of said board, and obtaining from the board of health a license to carry on such business, which license shall be issued without charge and shall be displayed in every store or wagon from which said milk or cream is sold.

SEC. 33. Each and every person or persons peddling milk or cream in the borough of Carlisle shall have the wagon or other vehicle from which milk or cream is sold, inclosed, conspicuously marked, in plain letters not less than 3 inches high with his, her or their name or names and the number of the license under which said milk or cream is sold.

SEC. 34. No milk or cream shall be sold, offered for sale, or distributed in the borough of Carlisle unless each and every animal in the herds from which said milk or cream is obtained shall have been examined by a veterinarian, within one year, to the satisfaction of the board of health, and said veterinarian shall furnish to the owner or owners of said herds a certificate, on blanks to be furnished by the board of health, which certificate shall be sworn and subscribed to before a duly authorized magistrate.

SEC. 35. No milk shall be sold or handled by any person or persons in whose family or residence there is a case of smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhoid fever, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis (spotted fever), measles, or other communicable disease that may be disseminated by milk or its products, nor from any dairy or premises on which such disease exists, except by permission of and in the manner prescribed by the board of health, and in accordance with the rules and regulations of the State department of health, and it shall be the duty of every person having charge or control of any premises upon which cows are kept to notify the board of health of any such disease on the premises.

SEC. 36. All milk pails, cans, or other receptacles used for the production and transportation of milk or cream shall be of some nonabsorbent material and shall before each use be thoroughly washed with water and soap, or soda, and then scalded with boiling water or live steam, thoroughly aired, and kept upside down in a cool place and they must not, under any circumstances, be rinsed with cold water before using, unless the same shall have been previously boiled.

SEC. 37. Milk or cream kept for sale in any store, shop, market, bakery, hotel, restaurant, or other establishment, shall be always kept in a covered cooler, box, or refrigerator properly drained and cared for, and while therein shall be tightly covered or closed, and only in such location and under such conditions as shall be approved by the board of health.